



OUR CONFEDERATE COLUMN

UNWRITTEN STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

Money Turned Over to Yankees; Miss Mildred Lee's Opinion of It.

DIDN'T AGREE WITH FATHER

The passion kaway of Miss Mildred Lee brings to mind an incident of our late Civil War, which has history value because it sheds light upon the character of some of the parties to this unhappy conflict. In order that this incident may be fully understood and appreciated, it is necessary to state in detail all the facts and circumstances which lead up to it.

During the winter of 1861 and 1862 it was apparent to all persons connected with the war that our resources were exhausted, and that with the opening of spring the final struggle must take place. The writer was then a young man, and his father, General Lee, was in command of the army. The writer was then a young man, and his father, General Lee, was in command of the army. The writer was then a young man, and his father, General Lee, was in command of the army.

Colonel Archer Cole, of Florida, an old army officer, was head of the transportation department of the army. He was then a young man, and his father, General Lee, was in command of the army. The writer was then a young man, and his father, General Lee, was in command of the army.

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LAST FIGHTING AT APPOMATOX

Another Chapter in Some Disputed History Regarding the Final Firing.

COL. BLACKFORD'S ACCOUNT

The Story of the Last Clash of Arms on Virginia Soil.

The paper of Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Blackford (of Colonel T. M. R. Talcott's regiment, the Virginia Confederate Engineers), fully confirms the account heretofore published by Colonel Talcott concerning the last hour at Appomattox. It shows that probably the last Federal soldier killed was slain by that regiment while Gordon and Sheridan were parleying at Appomattox Court-house. It also shows that this occurrence was after the capture of some guns of a battery by a regiment of Robert's North Carolina brigade, the story of which has been given in The Times-Dispatch. It further shows that while Gordon and Sheridan were concerning about the surrender, a charge was made by the troops of General Gary, of South Carolina, which appears to have been the last onset on the enemy's lines on the day of surrender. It was at least the last, the time of which has been fixed by testimony. Whether the charge of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, of Beale's Brigade, or that of the First Maryland Cavalry, both of which were from a mile or so behind from the scene, as reported by Colonel Blackford, and on the right of the Confederate line, were later, is a matter about which no testimony that I am familiar with has been given.

The article recently written by Colonel W. T. Robins, of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, as to the charge pending the arrangements for surrender by Gary's Brigade on the Confederate left (looking toward Lynchburg), is fully corroborated by the account here published. The account here published is found in the appendix of the memoirs of her husband, edited by Mrs. Charles M. Blackford, of Lynchburg, a few copies of which were printed for private circulation in 1894.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Blackford served a considerable time upon the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart and Captain Chas. M. Blackford upon the staff of General Longstreet. The writings of each of these officers are very interesting, and should be given to the public, and it is to be hoped that the memoirs of W. W. Blackford, which, if the result of his preparation, and also that of his brother, may be published in an enduring form.

Col. Blackford's Recollections.

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of a gentleman which is unmistakable. All this passed through my mind as I sat there, and I was so stunned I could not follow the matter of the conference for a moment, but I saw General Sheridan spoke very emphatically and Gordon in a dignified, reserved way. Before I had time to reflect there was a crash of musketry, and then a rattling skirmish fire off to our left half a mile, and Sheridan turned sharply to Gordon and said:

"What does this mean, General Gordon?"

He replied:

"I suppose, sir, that the order to cease firing has not reached them, but I will send at once."

"No," said Sheridan, with an impatient shrug of the shoulders, "let them fight it out."

"No," said Gordon, "I will send the order at once," and turning to me he said:

"Colonel, ride along the lines and tell those men to cease firing until further orders."

I wheeled my horse and was dashing off, when General Sheridan said:

"Hold on, I will send one of my staff to both sides, and by the way, a young man in my staff we galloped off together. We introduced ourselves to each other. He was Lieutenant Vanderbilt Allen, an aid-de-camp on Sheridan's staff."

Soon, reached the scene of the skirmish, which was a cavalry affair. It seemed a squadron of the enemy, either not having had the order or wishing to make a display, over a surrendered enemy, came charging into our lines and had gotten nearly badly worsted. Most of them who had not gotten killed or wounded had been captured, but there was still some fighting going on with squads who were trying to cut their way back. We, that is, Lieutenant Allen and myself, in some of our officers of rank to whom to give the order I bow, but in the confusion of the melee it was hard to find one. Just then I heard the crash of a volley of musketry a little farther on in a pine thicket, and seeing the day of surrender. It was at least the last, the time of which has been fixed by testimony. Whether the charge of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, of Beale's Brigade, or that of the First Maryland Cavalry, both of which were from a mile or so behind from the scene, as reported by Colonel Blackford, and on the right of the Confederate line, were later, is a matter about which no testimony that I am familiar with has been given.

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THE LYNCH-BLOSSE" FAMILY, OF VIRGINIA

A request being made by a descendant for something on this interesting family, the following is given as near the facts as can be ascertained.

There has always been a tale of romance and mystery surrounding the family of Lynch-Blosse, and the exciting incidents connected with its early settlers, but all of this there can be no doubt as to their noble origin, which came easily from the family claim, which is true, that they came from County Galway, Ireland, where they were people of note and their family name "Lynch-Blosse" or men of high authority in Galway for a period of six hundred years.

William LeBlanc is stated as the common progenitor of all the Lynches in Ireland. Nicholas Lynch, Mayor of Galway, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Lynch, also Mayor, was made baronet, 1622; married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, by whom three sons and three daughters were born. The first son, Sir Robert, succeeded him in 1631. His son, Sir Robert, succeeded him in 1631. His son, Sir Robert, succeeded him in 1631.

Coming on down later, at a period of about two hundred years ago, the family tradition is that three brothers came from Galway to America, namely, Charles, Charles and Thomas Lynch. Charles is said to have settled in Virginia at a point near the Lynchburg river, where he stands, from whom Lynchburg was named. George went to North Carolina, settling in Edgecombe county, and was the founder of the town of Lynchburg, the progenitor of the family in North Carolina.

Thomas settled in South Carolina, near where the town of Lynchburg stands. From him sprang many of the Lynchs in the South, among whom was Bishop John Lynch, who was a member of the First George Lynch Catholic Church. The first George Lynch had two other children, a son, George, born 1715, and a lady, of whose descent there are other families. George, born 1715, was married to Mary, born 1715, and they had three children: George, born 1715, and a lady, of whose descent there are other families.

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